

IN THE CANAL.

M. DE LESSEPS AGREES TO A MODUS VIVENDI.

Trains Resumed—The Movement of General Wolsey's Men at Port Said—The Situation in Constantinople—Rising in Tripoli.

LONDON, August 22.—The majority of the French papers comment very unfavorably on the action of the British in occupying the Suez canal. M. De Lesseps telegraphs from Port Said that a modus vivendi has been established permitting the regular traffic of Suez canal to proceed. He says he will be able to return to Paris shortly. An official telegram from Port Said announces that the Suez canal company has resumed the working of the canal. General Wolsey telegraphed yesterday from Ismailia as follows: We have saved enough carriages to make a train, but have no engines. The troops are landing as fast as possible. A dispatch from Port Said to Reuters' telegraph company says the English occupy both banks of the canal at Kantara. The troops have taken possession of the telegraph lines at El-Arish. The British force which occupied Nefeh, after the flight of the Egyptians, found several soldiers lying dead and a number of dismounted guns ready for removal into the interior by the railway. Rear Admiral Hoskins has gone to Ismailia and Rear Admiral Sullivan has succeeded him at Port Said.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.
The Daily News has the following: Alexandria, August 22.—The gunboat Condor went to Aboukir this morning and returned this evening. She reports that the Achilles is the only man of war in the bay. The sultan having gone to Damietta. Flares of smoke were lying from all the Aboukir forts, which appeared to be almost deserted. A party of fifty Bedouins crept up last night and pillaged two villages in the vicinity of Meks. They carried off three watchmen with them.

FIRE FROM RAMBLE.

Arabi Erecting New Works to Resist the Enemy—The Khedive's Decree.

ALEXANDRIA, August 22.—This afternoon 600 Highlanders made a reconnaissance from the British camp at Ramleh, in the direction of Kafr el Dwar. Simultaneously the 40-pounders at Traeler opened fire. The Egyptians replied after the third round. There was no infantry. The British were firing more heavy guns in positions about one hundred and fifty in advance of their present Ramleh lines. The Egyptian officers appointed by the Khedive to accompany the British started at Port Said. The Khedive has issued an order directing the authorities to implicitly obey General Wolsey, who, he says, is authorized to restore order in Egypt. A dispatch to the Exchange telegraph company from Alexandria, dated four o'clock this afternoon, says that Arabi Pasha is erecting fresh works and strengthening his position.

THE CONG MURDERS.

Ten of the Prisoners Identified as Being the Guilty Parties.

DUBLIN, August 22.—In the commoners court to-day Patrick Wynn was found guilty of the murder of Martin Lyden in April, 1881, and was sentenced by Judge Lawson to be hanged. September 20th. Lord Spencer has declined to hold inquiry into the conduct of the jury who convicted Hynes, but he intends to examine the affidavits submitted to him in that case in order to ascertain if sufficient grounds exist for interfering with the due course of the law. The Cong police have found three eye witnesses to the massacre of the Joyce family. They have positively identified ten of the prisoners, and another witness has identified four of the ten as having been heard plotting the murder. The police Cong believe the tragedy to be the direct outcome of the secret societies, with which the west of Ireland is permeated. The witnesses are under police protection and the case will be withheld. It is believed that the trial of the prisoners will begin in a few days before the commission court.

THE JOLLY DOGS TOGETHER.

A Jumped-up Meeting of the Bureau Officers at Arthur's House.

NEW YORK, August 22.—An informal meeting of the cabinet was held at President Arthur's house yesterday. All the members except Secretary Teller and Postmaster-General Hewitt were present. There was no business transacted, and the session was more of a social one than otherwise. The cause of the meeting, as explained by Secretary Folger and Attorney-General Brewster, was that as Secretary Teller had been absent from the cabinet for some time, the President desired to see him and the members of the cabinet. The President was in New York, Secretary Folger and Attorney-General Brewster at Long Branch. It was thought best to meet and inquire whether anything in either of the departments required joint action. Nothing of this nature came before the meeting. Both Secretary Folger and the attorney-general denied that changes in the heads of departments had been discussed. President Arthur while away from the city, will visit the Casino, the Torpedo Station and Fort Adams. He will meet many representative men of the country here. The secretary of the navy will arrive Thursday. The secretary of state will arrive Friday. The president's 38th. Over 1,000 invitations have been issued to Governor Morgan's reception in honor of the president.

LEIGH SMITH'S VOYAGE.

Shut Under the Snow in Franz Josef's Land—A Shipwreck.

LONDON, August 22.—The Times, in a leading article, says that the voyage of Leigh Smith proves that at a certain time of the year, under certain conditions of the wind, Franz Josef Land is pretty easily accessible. The rescued party report that during the winter, at Cape Flora, the snow drifted to such a height that it completely buried their hut. Notwithstanding the thermometer was inside the hut, it was for a considerable time at zero while outside the temperature was frozen. The party had at 45 degrees below zero. The hope would have effected the rescue of the Earl's crew sooner had she not, during July, struck a sunken reef while sailing along the coast of Nova Zembla, where she remained for twenty-four hours, beating heavy. Her keel and rudder-post were damaged and repairs had to be made before she proceeded.

A TURKISH SENSATION.

The Big Ship of all the Shleiks Visits Lord Dufferin and Delivers a Message.

LONDON, August 22.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Reuter telegraph company says: The Shleik and the minister of finance visited Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador, today and delivered to him a message from the sultan. The visit caused a sensation. It is stated that an Arab tribe holding territory eastward of Benghazi, in Tripoli, is preparing to assist Arabi Pasha. A powerful chief, who is at the head of the national movement in Tripoli, is said to favor assisting Arabi.

A Memphis Assignment.

MEMPHIS, August 22.—Louis Dush, dealer in stoves and tinware, made an assignment this morning. Liabilities \$21,000; assets about \$12,000. W. L. Clapp is the assignee.

IN COMMAND.

The Generals Who Are at the Head of the English in Egypt.

Of the generals who command the expedition Sir Garnet Joseph Wolsey, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., son of Major G. J. Wolsey, of the Twenty-fifth regiment of foot, was born at the Bridge House, near Dublin, June 4, 1832, and entered the army as ensign in 1852. He first saw service, says the London Times, in the Burmese war of 1852-3, after which he distinguished himself in the Crimea and was severely wounded before Sebastopol. He gained distinction also in the Indian mutiny and Chinese war. As deputy quartermaster general in Canada he commanded the Red River expedition, and subsequently, in 1873, was sent out to direct the operations against the Ashantee tribes. For his services there he received the thanks of parliament. The next occasion on which Sir Garnet saw active service was in 1879, when he conducted the operations against Secocent, whose stronghold he destroyed. Sir Garnet, besides his military employment, has held civil posts under the national office. In 1874 he was dispatched to Natal to administer the government of that colony; in 1876 was appointed a member of the council of India and in 1877 the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1879 Sir Garnet went out as high commissioner of the Transvaal and Natal, and reorganized the affairs of Zululand. Coming home in 1880 he was appointed quartermaster general of the Turkish expedition, and succeeded Sir Charles Ellis as adjutant general of the army.

Sir Edward Hamley, R. A., K. C. M. G., C. B., who has been appointed to the command of the second division, served in the Crimea of 1854-55, including the affairs of Bulgaria and McKenzie's farm, the battle of the Alma, where his horse was shot; Balaklava and Inkerman, where his horse was killed. He was second in command in the Crimea, and was mentioned in dispatches. He was appointed as her majesty's chief commissioner for delimitation of Bulgaria in 1879, and served in that position during the Crimean war. He was second in command in the Crimea in 1880. He is the author of a valuable military work called "The Operations of War."

Sir Archibald Alison, K. C. B., who will command the third brigade, was born in 1826, and joined the army in 1843 as second Highlanders. He served in the Crimean war, and was military secretary to Lord Clyde during the Indian mutiny. At the relief of Lucknow Sir Archibald lost his leg. He was second in command in the Ashantee expedition. In 1874 he was deputy adjutant general in Ireland, and is now chief of the intelligence department at the war office. Sir Archibald left England some days ago as a volunteer.

Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., V. C., who has been appointed to the command of the fourth brigade, was born in 1838. He entered the navy in 1852 and served in the Crimea, and was mentioned in dispatches. He was second in command in the Ashantee expedition. In 1874 he was deputy adjutant general in Ireland, and is now chief of the intelligence department at the war office. Sir Archibald left England some days ago as a volunteer.

Sir John A. K. C. B., who has been appointed chief of the staff and second in command of the army in Egypt, is son of Major-General A. K. C. B., who was born on 1st of November, 1819. He was assistant adjutant general of Royal Artillery during the Crimean war, and was present at the capture of Balaklava castle, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He has the medal with four clasps, C. B., commander of the Legion of Honor, fourth class of the Medaille, and was present at the capture of the Crimea. He was present at the capture of the Crimea. He was present at the capture of the Crimea.

Lieutenant-General Willis, C. B., who will command the first division, was born in 1832. He served with the seventy-seventh regiment during the first part of the war in the Crimea and was appointed in 1875 deputy assistant quartermaster general at Malta, assistant quartermaster general of the southern district, and assistant quartermaster general of the fourth division. He has been at different times assistant quartermaster general at Gibraltar, assistant adjutant general at Malta, assistant quartermaster general of the southern district, and has held a similar appointment at the horse guards. In 1878 he was appointed major general in command of the northern district. His commission of lieutenant general bears date of 1880.

Major-General Sir Royal Highness Arthur Duke of Connaught, K. G., K. T., K. P., G. C. M. G., was born May 1, 1850; entered the Woolwich military academy as cadet in 1866, became a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in 1868, and a lieutenant colonel in 1871. His staff services are: Brigade major at Aldershot in 1873, brigade major to the cavalry in 1874, and lieutenant colonel in 1875. The October of which year he was appointed assistant adjutant general at Gibraltar, which post he held until April 1876. In 1880 he was made a general of brigade at Aldershot. Besides his military appointments, he has been a member of the House of Commons, and has held a similar appointment at the horse guards. In 1878 he was appointed major general in command of the northern district. His commission of lieutenant general bears date of 1880.

Major-General Goodenough, who will command the Royal Artillery, entered the army in 1849, became a lieutenant colonel in 1869, and a full colonel in 1881. He served in India during the mutiny, and was present at the action of Pandoo. He was present at the capture of the Crimea, and was mentioned in dispatches. He was present at the capture of the Crimea.

JESUITS SEEKING THEIR OWN.

Trying to Regain Possession of Lands Taken from Them Under King Henry IV.

QUEBEC, August 22.—The Jesuits of Quebec are again agitating for the restitution to them of all their property confiscated during the reign of Henry IV. of France. Restoration is demanded as an act of justice, and the list of the property referred to contains some which is now of great value. The promoters of the agitation suggest that some of the outlying territory to the north be given as recompense.

THE FEVER CORDON.

THE LINE CLOSED AGAINST THE MEXICAN REFUGEES.

The Danger to Texas from Tramps from the Infected Districts—A Quarantine Ordered Against All Persons and Freight from Points of Danger—Yesterday's Deaths, Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The surgeon general of the marine hospital service to-day received the following telegram from Arthur E. Spohn, surgeon of the marine hospital service at Corpus Christi, Texas: "As soon as the yellow fever was declared in Matamoros and Brownsville this city enforced a strict quarantine against those cities and vicinity, and also requested the two Laredos and all places on the line of the Texas and Mexican railway, running between Corpus Christi and Laredo, to quarantine immediately. The quarantine is now established out of all communication between Brownsville and the rest of the state by land. The hospital at Aransas pass was burned a few days ago. There is no shelter there for the sick, nor proper food or clothing. It is necessary for the health officer there. We need tents, provisions and medicine at once at our local stations, where many refugees from Brownsville are now under guard with out shelter. We had official notice yesterday from Brownsville of large numbers of refugees coming this way, and more from Tampico have landed at Bagdad, Mexico, who will follow. The danger to Texas is by land, there being no communication by water now with Brownsville. We need a hospital to accommodate sick seamen." An answer was sent to-day by the surgeon general of the marine hospital, as follows: "As soon as possible we will have official notice yesterday from Brownsville of large numbers of refugees coming this way, and more from Tampico have landed at Bagdad, Mexico, who will follow. The danger to Texas is by land, there being no communication by water now with Brownsville. We need a hospital to accommodate sick seamen." 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GEORGIA NEWS.

MATTERS OF INTEREST IN ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

A Fayetteville Honey Raiser—Cobotta Deer Hunters—Murray County Court—A West Point Merchant Dead—Opelika Items—A Good Honey Raiser—Meeting—Rockdale Court, Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 21.—Mr. Richmond Dorman is one of the best known and most extensive bee raisers in the state, and his honey is famous. Your correspondent met him the other day, and he referred to several articles on bees and honey which have lately been reprinted in THE CONSTITUTION, and in talking he told the following, which may be of interest: "Bees can be controlled not by magic, but by smoke. We must use smoke freely but prudently. In the midst of a good honey season we can control bees much easier than when no honey is coming in, but we must control them notwithstanding. It is done by carefully raising the top board of the hive with a strong knife or chisel. So soon as you have raised it sufficiently blow in a little smoke, sometimes more sometimes less, then lift the board of the hive, set it on the ground leaning against the hive. Then you have all the frames in full view, and then we are ready to look through the whole hive by lifting out one frame at a time. We endeavor to have a good smoke? By getting two pieces of rotten wood, that will burn freely, about the size of your wrist six or eight inches long with a live coal between them. Increasing by artificially swarming is done in different ways. One way is to move a strong colony a rod or two from its stand and place an empty hive in its place. Put into this empty hive two or three frames of brood from a hive that has a good queen, from which you wish to breed. The frames of brood contain eggs and larvae which will build cells and raise a queen. When she is impregnated and is laying then you have an artificial swarm. Another way is to make a new colony by taking three frames of brood and bees from a strong colony that has a good queen. Set therein a miniature hive that is made for that purpose—one will hold only three frames. By this method you can get a new colony. Tack a piece of wire cloth over the entrance. Place them a few hundred yards from the other bees. Let them remain closed until about dark. Then open the entrance and they will build cells and raise a queen. When she has laid the queen cell, then you have a new colony. Place them in a standard hive. Set it in the place of the miniature hive. Give them a frame or two of brood. Fill the balance of space with empty frames. Then you have another artificial swarm, and if the queen is prolific we will soon have a full hive. Surplus honey is obtained only from strong colonies. How are we to have them strong? In the first place we must have a good frame hive. Next we must have a prolific queen, and next we must see that our bees go into winter quarters with enough honey to do them all winter and early spring, then we may expect success if honey is in the flowers. The next thing to be done is take the top board from the hive with frames for surplus honey. This box may be the same size of the hive, but not so deep. Six or seven inches will be enough. Let the frames in this surplus honey box come within three-eighths of an inch of the frame in the hive. We want straight combs. We can have them straight and nice by attaching a strip of wire to the top bar of each frame. Worms are very destructive to bees when once they get a hold in the hive. Therefore, we need a preventive. What is a preventive? A frame hive and a strong colony of bees are a perfect success against moth in bees. At this point I will say that my opinion is that there are many frame hives in use that are poor things. I use a modification of the Langstroth hive, which is plain and simple in its construction. I do not use moth traps and kankered brass to keep worms out. I repeat the assertion that strong colonies is a necessity if we succeed in bee culture and a prolific queen. We must have strong colonies.

DALTON.

Cobotta Deer Hunters—Murray County Court—Dalton Pleasure Seekers.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

DALTON, August 22.—Sunday last about two hundred of our colored population excused out to Tunnel Hill to a big meeting going on at that place. The meeting was very different from the others. They returned in the evening, apparently as happy as if they had been to Washington city and back. Pleasure seekers and hunters on Coluhatt mountain last week succeeded in killing a perfect specimen of a deer. One Mr. Tibbs killed near Coluhatt springs, account of which was chronicled last week. There is an unusual number of deer on the mountain this season. It is very little trouble to start one and shoot him. The deer are everywhere. They are very tame and are not afraid of man. The most interesting sermon preached up to this writing has been by the Rev. Mr. Fottle, of Macon, who occupied the pulpit at 11 o'clock Sunday morning.

THE ROCK CAMP MEETING.

The old-fashioned Bush Arbor Done Away With—A Great Crowd.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

THOMASTON, August 22.—Quite a number from this place have been attending camp meeting at the Rock since the last few days. We were surprised to find on arriving last Sunday an arbor covered with shingles like a house. In former times the preaching was done under an old-fashioned bush arbor, and now, though the seats are no better than they were then. The most interesting sermon preached up to this writing has been by the Rev. Mr. Fottle, of Macon, who occupied the pulpit at 11 o'clock Sunday morning.

DOINGS IN DECATUR.

An Unfortunate Candidate for the Asylum—The Sater. Held Paid Office Closed.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

DECATUR, August 22.—James F. Henderson, postmaster at Saterfield, has resigned, and he is being sent to the asylum on the 27th of September, so the ordinary has been informed by letter from Dr. Powell, superintendent of the asylum. This is certainly very unfortunate for the girl, as it is impossible for her to receive such medical attention and treatment here as is necessary for her to have in her present condition, and it is hoped that the superintendent may be able to provide for her earlier than the time named.

Mrs. W. H. Sasser, of Savannah, is visiting Mrs. Dr. W. H. Green, near this place. Miss

ROCKDALE SUPERIOR COURT.

No Criminal Business of Any Consequence—The Harris's.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

CONYERS, August 22.—Rockdale superior court is in session. Judge Stewart, presiding; visiting attorneys, Clark and Pace; J. I. Floyd, solicitor; Wornack, Covington; John O. Wimpey, Norcross. No criminal business of importance this court. Mrs. E. H. Stewart, who has been visiting her uncle J. O. Harris's family in Atlanta, accompanied by his cousin Dr. Nath O. Harris, came home on the accommodation train last night. Mrs. Stewart looks much improved considering her short absence from Conyers. Dr. Harris has many warm friends in Conyers, and we hope he may have a pleasant time after his long confinement, as surgeon in charge of the small-pox hospital in your city.

CRISP THE NOMINEE.

In the Third Congressional District Convention at Eastman To-Day.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CONSTITUTION.

EASTMAN, August 22.—The convention convened at 12 (noon) to-day. Hon. C. C. Smith, who is in session, presided. The convention was a full representation of the district was made. The majority rule was adopted by a vote of 24 to 10. Coffee county declining to vote. After the motion to adopt the two-thirds rule was lost, on the first ballot the Hon. C. F. Crisp, of Sumter, received twenty-three votes, and the Hon. John McRae, of Montgomery, eleven. Mr. Crisp was declared the nominee of the party. The meeting was harmonious and the convention adjourned without delay.

WEST POINT.

A Prominent Merchant Dead—Summering at Cape May—A Thief in the Night.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

WEST POINT, August 22.—Mr. Harry Herzfeld, a prominent merchant of Opelika, Alabama, died at his residence in this city this morning. A thief entered a rear window of Frank Lanier's confectionery last night and succeeded in carrying off quite a quantity of goods. Mr. D. Mery and lady and Messrs. John J. and Phillip Hagadorn, of this city, are spending the summer at Cape May and other northern watering places.

OPELIKA ITEMS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

OPELIKA, August 22.—Harry Herzfeld, a rich Jewish merchant of this city, died this morning of dropsy. The deceased was much esteemed in this city. Mr. Reid Barnes will remove to Atlanta next month to open a law office there. Mr. Barnes is a young lawyer of much promise. The Baptists are building a \$12,000 church at this place. The East Alabama railway are building an elegant depot house at this place.

Killed by Lightning.

From the Albany, Ga., News.

During the rain and thunder storm which came up so suddenly about 5 o'clock Wednesday night Jane Johnson, colored, wife of A. B. Johnson, who works for Messrs. N. & A. T. Fitt & Co., was struck and instantly killed by lightning at her home on the western side of the city. She was cooking supper at the time, and the fatal electric bolt struck the chimney, tearing it to pieces and throwing the unfortunate woman clear across the room from the fire place, where she was standing. Another colored woman who was in an adjoining room was badly shocked, but escaped without serious injury.

Lum Lavender's Find.

From the Irwinton, Ga., Southerner.

Mr. Lum Lavender, so says rumor, found in the road near here on Saturday evening last a good large sum of money wrapped up in a piece of newspaper. Some place the amount at from one to three thousand dollars, but Mr. Lavender said yesterday that he had found a good sum of money and that the owner could have the same by proving property. Now the question is who is it that has so much money now as to be able to lose it and make no noise about it?

All But the Handsaw.

From the Harwell, Ga., Sun.

One of our patrons relates the following which he says was original once upon a time: A little boy was once charged by his father, who had just returned from the city, to look after his tools during his absence. The little fellow worked like a dutiful son, and on his father's return said: "Pa, I have ground all the tools as you told me to do, and have them all in good order except the handsaw. I have not yet quite got all the gaps out of it."

Death of a Centenarian.

From the Harwell, Ga., Sun.

Died, in Hart county, on the 15th instant, old Aunt Peggy Dooley, colored, aged 115 years. She was a native of Ireland, and was a consistent member of the M. E. church at Cokesbury for fifty years. She had great-grand-children. She leaves a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn her death.

No One Will Tell Him.

From the Eliza, Ga., Courier.

We would love the best in the world to know who it was that entered our office a few days ago and attempted to paint our big chair with printer's ink?

LIFE IN GEORGIA.

From the Greensboro Herald.

A town guard, by common consent, is voted the business of the age. He is irreplaceable in that line. From the Toconia News. Toconia is not only without an academy, but she now has no teacher. Professor J. W. G. went away. We have, however, several competent female teachers. From the Peach, Ga., Home Journal. The watermelon season has about closed, and no more will be shipped from Perry this season. We have not had four or five hundred acres will be planted in this vicinity next year. Culbert Appeal. Master Ford McDonald brought into our office a very large and fat watermelon. It weighed 170 carps and was the largest we ever saw, and a quarter of an inch thick. It was a perfect specimen of a watermelon for fight. Fort Gaines Tribune. Mr. R. D. Williams, our efficient city marshal, has had hands employed during the week cutting the weeds from the city streets. It is good work, and we would like to see it continued until our city common is entirely rid of the weeds. When milk cows makes their milk bitter. From the Bainbridge Democrat. We hear that G. Williams Waterspoon hung his linen out to air and dry on a chicken coop in Rocky town last Friday afternoon, when some visiting brother climbed up the side. Now G. W. goes about with a brickbat in each coat tail pocket hunting for stray shirts, and plaintively passing around the hat among the others and sisters, while the credit system in ice cream is busted. From the Greensboro Herald. A portion of the negroes in this county, with Mrs. L. W. Newsom and Greene Thompson "aiding and abetting," held a convention here last Saturday. We do not know the results of the meeting, but probably there is not a half dozen who attended it could give us any information on the subject.

REMINDED OF ANOTHER ACT OF HOME INDUSTRY.

By a sample of fine and well cured tobacco from the farm of W. H. Simpson. Let the good workmen of all farmers consistently head of the revenue taxes and live within themselves independent and self-sufficient.

FROM THE LAWSON, GA., JOURNAL.

A rattlesnake was killed near Brown's last Saturday which had ten rattles and a button. Two negroes got into difficulty at the depot last Saturday night, one striking the other with a spade, inflicting a severe wound. Negroes will fight and kill each other as readily as white men. Rev. Simon Conyers, a negro preacher living in our town, was arrested last Tuesday and committed to jail as being accessory to the theft committed by his little son on Loring B. W. her's store. A farmer at Brown's has saved five hundred pounds of force from one-half acre planted in German millet at a cost of 20 cents per hundred. It is said to be superior to fodder for stock, and is much less trouble and expense. Mr. L. A. Lowry showed us a cluster of thirteen oaks the other day all growing in one clump. They were fully grown and the entire space occupied by the group was easily covered by the open hand. The cotton was of the Cheatham variety and grew in a farm now occupied by Mr. Mark Holoman, near Dover.

VOLCANIC BURST IN COLETHORPE.

An Explosion that Occurred in the Earth at Shoal Creek Many Years Ago.

From the Athens Banner.

Mr. Aycock, who farms on Broad River, in Colerthorpe, was in the city yesterday, and tells us of an extinct volcano near his residence on Shoal creek. Many years ago the people in that section were aroused one night by an immense explosion, that so ended as if twenty or more kegs of powder had been touched off at once. It created great alarm, and some thought it a signal for judgment day. The next day a company was organized to examine into the mystery, and it was soon solved. Near the intersection of Shoal creek and Broad river a large hole was found in the earth, still smoking with internal fires, and the earth for some distance around was so warm that the pits were applied to the feet of the children. The blast was as large as a small house, and was twenty-five or thirty feet deep. Large trees had been blown up, and their trunks were charred as if by fire. The rocks around were blackened and scorched. Afterwards, when the ground had cooled, a substance resembling tallow was seen oozing from the cracks in this volcanic blast, and it can be seen to this day. It has been about fifty years since this distance, but the cavern made by the extraneous explosion is still seen, the sides wet dripping with a tallowy substance. Mr. Aycock is one of the most reliable men in Georgia, and he was one who heard the explosion. He has promised to visit this place at some future day, when we will give a fuller account of it.

A Dog Which Knows His Business.

From the Savannah, Ga., Times.

A certain gentleman of Savannah owns a white dog, the narrative of which suggests the idea that it is a wag in the sight of those with whom he is on friendly terms, while his mouth, wide as a cellar door, wears a significant smile whenever the animal strikes a short acquaintance with a good sized and healthy looking piece of raw beef, or a marauding chicken thief. This dog has great respect for his master, and sanitary inspectors need not be afraid of him. When one of the officers appears before him in full uniform, he assumes a dignified look, fixes his eye in full attention on the inspector, stretches the chain, which secures him to the post, and almost immediately he would dutifully allow him to serve a turn upon him, and to show that he is not a mere knee-crooking dog that wears out his time and strength in waiting upon his master, he immediately is ready to bow an acknowledgment of the "bow" from the dog, and to make a "clean" report. This dog appears to have an instinct peculiar to himself, for he knows the census taker on dogs, whether he wears a badge or not, and manifests in an anxious way, a desire to escape his acquaintance. He will give him a most earnest shake. Strange as it may seem, the census man also immediately is satisfied as to the status of the faithful brute and passes out. Then the dog curls himself down in his corner looks disappointed and snaps and snarls at the place, near him, in which several negroes were engaged, and which ended in a colored girl, named Bridget, being badly shot by Levi Copelan. Bridget, feeling himself intensely aggrieved, loaded his shot gun and deliberately emptied the contents in the head of the said Bridget, fracturing her jaw bone and knocking out several teeth. The wound is a very painful and dangerous one, though it is thought will not prove fatal. Levi was arrested and is being held for trial and marshal, but finally made his escape.

A Rat Up a Woman's Clothes.

From the Washington, Ga., Gazette.

Out at Mr. T. B. Green's plantation on Wednesday where rats were being thrashed, a large rat was caught from his hiding place, but he quickly found another in the clothing of a negro woman who was standing by. Such yelling, screaming and cutting up of antics were never witnessed before by the people who were standing round. The woman flapped and floundered and cut the pigeon to faster music than came from the hum of the thresh, and finally when she fell in a faint the rat was found stone dead—it is supposed from sheer fright.

Shooting the Deer.

From the Dawson, Ga., Journal.

For several weeks past our young men about town have been persistently trying to kill a deer. Time and again have they been "driving" down in the neighborhood of Captain Simmons's (game) place, but without avail, until last Monday morning it fell to the lot of Captain T. H. Pickett to make the lucky shot that sent the bullet whizzing through its young heart. Captain Pickett is the proudest young man in town. In fact, he looks so much younger since he killed the deer that he is constantly in danger of being mistaken for a mere boy.

A Mole Hunter.

From the Hawkinsville, Ga., News.

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A \$30,000 opera house has just been completed in Hopkinsville, Ky.

The crop of times this year in Florida is reported to be the largest for years.

Altogether there are between 1,500 and 1,600 blind persons in Tennessee.

Three federal soldiers were buried in the National cemetery near Natchez, Miss.

Sheep do well in many parts of Louisiana, and now attention is being paid to that industry.

By law, in Texas railroad charges for passengers cannot be more than three cents a mile.

McGrathiana, the famous Kentucky stock farm, is to be sold under the hammer on September 14th.

More improvements are going on in Fort Worth just now than ever before in the history of the town.

The A. and M. college of Mississippi, like the next day, will be open for young ladies at its next session.

The annual session of the educational association of Virginia will be held at the university of Virginia, beginning August 29.

Five miles from Lawrenceburg, Tenn. there is an elm tree which measures 105 feet in diameter and 82 feet in circumference from tip to tip of its branches.

At a fair of the Congregational church at Palestine, Texas, forty young women gave an exhibition drill with fans, showing how graceful and beautiful these articles can be used. Then the fans were sold by auction, the prices depending on the popularity of its contributor, the whole profit reaching \$350.

"Thou Shalt Not Covet Thy Neighbor's Ox." From the Bible.

When Gabriel comes down and blows his

TRUMPET A HALF DOZEN TIMES SOME OF OUR PEOPLE WILL UNDERSTAND THAT IT IS NOT EXACTLY RIGHT TO APPROPRIATE OTHER PEOPLE'S PROPERTY.

Not till then will this great event take place.

Last Monday night a white youth by the name of Joseph Wise, in order to puff out his flamed pocket-book, captured an ox belonging to a Mr. John Watson, living in Wolf Pen district, and brought it to town for the purpose of converting it into a few ounces of Uncle Sam's tinkling silver. He struck Mr. William Vaughan for a tract who recognized the ox as stolen property and proceeded at once to have the cattle king arrested. He was arrested and carried before Justice of the Peace Fite and bound over. He succeeded, however, in raising sufficient bond, and he is now enjoying fresh air and rumination, no doubt, upon his foolish mistake.

"Yeddy de Mule Talk."

From the Athens, Ga., Chronicle.

The superstitious and peculiar cranky views of darkies are very amusing. A friend tells us a conversation he heard between two low-country mokes. "I tell you, I yeddy de mule talk! You tink dis nigger is fool?" "No," answered the other, "I no tink dat, but I don't tink kin talk." "I tell you, I yeddy, um, retorted moke No. 1. 'I ben'er goin' down de street to talker day, and I see two purty wady lady da. One tell tarrar one somethin', and a big wite face mule ben'er hidin' and go to turn an' look at um an say dis as loud as him kin, 'Ah, ha! ha! ha!' Enty yoh know him yeddy wad dat wite lady say, and tack back at um?" "I spee dat's so," said moke No. 2, a little wonderingly.

"This Reminds Us."

From the Brunswick, Ga., News.

There was recently a meeting held in Griffin, Ga., of persons who claim to have reached "perfectness and entire sanctification." Strange to say all the members of this society still live on earth. This reminds us of a preacher we know in Georgia, who once said in a pulpit in Chatham county, that he "had not sinned in three years, and that if he should die that night and go to the land place he could climb up the walls of hell and cry justly 'injust!' until every spark of fire was extinguished." That preacher came very near losing a wife for that speech, for his intended father-in-law told him he did not want his daughter to marry that sort of a man, as he might die too soon.

Coop Powell's Foraging.

From the Montezuma, Ga., Weekly.

While at the springs last week Coop Powell went out on a foraging expedition. He went to a place and told the gentleman that he would like to get a chicken for a sick man. There was no one to catch it and Mr. Powell proposed to shoot one. He fired and succeeded in killing eight, seemingly much to his regret. He went to another house and did likewise, killing ten more. These eighteen chickens were taken to camp and consumed at one meal by only nine persons, several being very small children. At another time this crowd ate up a quarter of beef at a single meal. No wonder they are loud in their praises of the springs.

A Lively Row.

From the Greensboro, Ga., Journal.

Last Saturday evening a row occurred on Judge Pax's place, near town, in which several negroes were engaged, and which ended in a colored girl, named Bridget, being badly shot by Levi Copelan. Bridget, feeling himself intensely aggrieved, loaded his shot gun and deliberately emptied the contents in the head of the said Bridget, fracturing her jaw bone and knocking out several teeth. The wound is a very painful and dangerous one, though it is thought will not prove fatal. Levi was arrested and is being held for trial and marshal, but finally made his escape.

A Rat Up a Woman's Clothes.

From the Washington, Ga., Gazette.

Out at Mr. T. B. Green's plantation on Wednesday where rats were being thrashed, a large rat was caught from his hiding place, but he quickly found another in the clothing of a negro woman who was standing by. Such yelling, screaming and cutting up of antics were never witnessed before by the people who were standing round. The woman flapped and floundered and cut the pigeon to faster music than came from the hum of the thresh, and finally when she fell in a faint the rat was found stone dead—it is supposed from sheer fright.

Shooting the Deer.

From the Dawson, Ga., Journal.

For several weeks past our young men about town have been persistently trying to kill a deer. Time and again have they been "driving" down in the neighborhood of Captain Simmons's (game) place, but without avail, until last Monday morning it fell to the lot of Captain T. H. Pickett to make the lucky shot that sent the bullet whizzing through its young heart. Captain Pickett is the proudest young man in town. In fact, he looks so much younger since he killed the deer that he is constantly in danger of being mistaken for a mere boy.

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

SKETCHING, DRAWING, DESIGNING.

That is what a great many people are doing. They don't know just what is the matter, but they have a combination of pains and aches, and each month they grow worse.

Failing!

The only sure remedy yet found is BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and this by rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood purifies and enriches it, and rich, strong blood flowing to every part of the system repairs the wasted tissues, drives out disease and gives health and strength.

This is why BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure kidney and liver diseases, consumption, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, malaria, intermittent fevers, &c.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and for several weeks could eat nothing and was growing weaker every day. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, and am happy to say I now have a good appetite, and am getting stronger.

JOS. MCCAWLEY.

203 S. Paca St., Baltimore.

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CONQUEROR OF ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.

HUNT'S REMEDY CURES PALE IN THE SIDE, BACK OR LOINS, GENERAL DEBILITY, FEMALE DYSPEPSIA, DISTURBED SLEEP, LOSS OF APPETITE, BRUISES, DISKASES OF ALL THE PLANTS OF THE URINO-GENITAL ORGANS.

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THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month, or \$3 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leaving out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news, collected from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 23, 1882.

Copies of Thursday's CONSTITUTION, containing the elaborate and complete sketch of Senator R. H. Hill's life and death, with portrait, can still be had at this office by mail for five cents a copy.

The signal service bureau report indicates for South Atlantic states a-day, light rains, with partly cloudy and slightly warmer weather, easterly to southerly winds, stationary or lower barometer.

Mr. SMART's adverse criticisms on our educational system are such as fair minded men will admit to be true. The very work of the institutes this month shows this. A normal school, certainly is among the most urgent needs of the state school system.

Nearly all the fall elections will be held November 7, the only elections being Maine, September 11; Ohio and West Virginia, October 10. These states will elect state officers and congressmen. Arkansas elects state officers September 4; Vermont, September 5, and Georgia, October 4. Only one member of the forty-eighth congress has been elected—Mr. George, of Oregon. About one-quarter of the nominations have been made.

We are now experiencing the duldest period of the year. The people of the towns are in the country, and the people of the country are awaiting the maturity of the crops. It is a breathing spell before September ushers in a new year of activity and business enterprise. In a few days every man will be in his place, and crop gathering and money making and social enjoyments will be resumed, and it possible, intensified. Let us be thankful, however, that these last days of August are days of rest and peace from the struggle of life.

A CURIOUS table of national burdens shows that—

	France
Every Frenchman owes	\$300
Every Englishman owes	\$75
Every German owes	\$24
Every Spaniard owes	\$75
Every Italian owes	\$25
Every Austrian owes	\$25
Every American owes	\$25
Every Russian owes	\$25
Every Belgian owes	\$25
Every German owes	\$25
Every Russian owes	\$25

A man and wife, having five children, owe therefore 1,471 francs, or about \$300. This sum is a first mortgage upon all that the family possesses, and no state law can defeat its payment. The annual interest of this sum is about \$12.

GENERAL GARTRELL'S PLATFORM.

General Gartrell is before the people as the representative of five distinct sets of political principles. To ascertain, therefore, the scope and extent of his beliefs and promises we must merge the entire five, and from the fusion evoke the comprehensive platform upon which the man of many nominations stands. Let us proceed in this work without any leading intention of seeking inconsistencies, but with a view chiefly to ascertain what ground the opposition candidate seeks votes.

To begin with, we find that in two of his platforms he indorses the administration of President Arthur. In one of them he is made to declare that it is "wise, patriotic and just, and one meriting the support of all good citizens of the United States." In the other he stands before the people as a cordial indorser of the administration of President Arthur, "commending the same to the confidence of the people of this state." No matter what he may say about these platforms, he has not denounced them in public, and he really expects to get the greater part of his support from men who support the platform from which we have quoted. The election of Gartrell would be regarded throughout the country as an indorsement of the Arthur administration, and of the Robeson-Keifer crowd.

He also stands pledged in the five platforms to a central government of unusual strength. In one he is committed to a control by the national government of communication and transportation, and to a national commission appointed by congress to regulate such matters. By the terms of another he is made to declare that the national government is the supreme authority known to the people of this country. In another he expresses gratitude for the efforts of the administration towards a purification of the politics of the southern states. In still another he is committed to the use of all available power against "social ostracism as now practiced," and the fifth platform is content with a demand for the sale of the public lands and the distribution of the proceeds among the states for educational purposes. The five platforms taken together make the general a very considerable centralist—so much so that he cannot consistently object to any new feature that the republicans may see fit to adopt in their programme of a strong imperial government.

Besides these features of his platforms the general stands on a variety of miscellaneous platforms. As the candidate of the liberals he cannot honestly refuse to work for a repeal of the capitation tax and for the overthrow of an alleged system of "social and political ostracism." As the candidate of the stalwarts he is morally bound to denounce as most illiberal and unjust "the discrimination of railroad companies against colored people." As the candidate of the national labor greenback party he is committed to a graduated income tax, to Arabi Bey, to a general raid on bankers, bondholders and the like, and to a prompt payment of the national debt. As the candidate of the half-breeds he must go in for the

old flag and many appropriations, and the control of the polls by the national government. As the candidate of Lucius J. Gartrell he has a great deal to say about a free ballot and fair count and other generalities, such as "strict economy," "reduction of taxation" and "good government." Some of the specifications lack definiteness; but when the five platforms are considered together we find that he is pledged to a policy that if no altogether wise is certainly varied and picturesque enough to please the most fastidious.

THE BARBECUE AS A POLITICAL EDUCATOR.

The wind is capricious. We clipped from a state exchange the other day a paragraph relating to a barbecue. We clipped it, marked it, and laid it aside, but the wind, coming blithely from the west, seized upon it, and bore it fluttering through the air, giving it, however, but a limited circulation compared to that which it would have received in the columns of THE CONSTITUTION. But that is a matter of small importance perhaps. The paragraph served its purpose when it reminded us of the times when it was possible for opposing political parties in Georgia, each having the best interests of the state and the country solely in view to the exclusion of all other interests, could afford to meet and mingle upon terms of equality and fraternity and discuss the issues upon which the public intelligence was divided.

It is true, these discussions were sometimes heated, but the heat was purely personal, a matter of temperament merely, and altogether disconnected from the issues themselves. The defeat of one party or the other did not involve the prosperity of the state or the well-being of the property-holders and tax-payers. The campaigns were made up of a series of discussions of the public questions of the day, and these discussions were participated in by the men whose names will live in history. They carried huge scrap-books, and had their arguments arranged to fit each other's failings. Upon the stand they would glare and glower at each other to the great delight of their partisans, but they generally left the stand arm in arm. Occasionally, however, a fiery orator by the use of some indiscreet word or phrase, would cut out a bloody day's work for both sides, and give the genial high sheriff of the county a coveted opportunity to flourish forth his truncheon and command the peace.

But these displays were fitful. As a general thing the contests were good-humored. The speakers' stand was generally placed in some green grove near a spring—the coolest and the sweetest, you may be sure, for miles around—so that, with the patriotic sentiments and eloquence of the orators would be mingled the soothing influence of the barbecue. It would be passing strange, indeed, if in the midst of such flavors and savors a high order of patriotism had not been developed.

Great changes have been wrought. The old times are gone and a new era has been ushered in with considerable clamor and in the midst of no little irritation. Our politics, by the sinister hand of destiny, have been trimmed and stripped down to one fateful issue. There can be no discussion over this issue, which has assumed the shape of a problem. The people of the state cannot settle it or solve it by division. There can be no campaigns, such as were based on the utter peace and security of the old times. The white people have to deal with a helpless and unfortunate element that the fortunes of war have left us as an inheritance. Helpless and unfortunate as this element is, it constitutes a problem in the presence of which the people do not dare to divide. It is a problem to be dealt with generously—graciously, but division on the part of the whites would be madness. And yet, in spite of the fact that there can be no party divisions in Georgia, such as characterized the ante-bellum campaigns, we are convinced that the best interests of the state would be subserved by reviving the fashion of political barbecues. The savor of show and lamb, and his splutter and fry and brown under the basting sponge, has a mellowing and refining influence that nothing else can impart; and we are persuaded that the revival of the barbecue would be followed by a rapid and general solution of the problem to which we have made brief allusion.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNOR SMITH is at the Markham. GENERAL R. TOOMBS is at the Kimball. JUDGE J. T. WILLIS, of Talbotton, has rooms at the Markham.

CAPTAIN J. H. POWERS, of Clarksville, was registered at the Markham yesterday. DR. A. J. BATTLE, president of Mercer university, was at the Markham yesterday. STRAUSS'S profits thus far on "The Merry War," it is said, have reached the enormous sum of \$250,000.

WHETHER the British can or cannot whip Arabi, they can make him look dreadful sick by telegraph.

It is said that Mr. Bookwalter will be the democratic candidate against speaker Keifer in the eighth Ohio district. DR. GLENN, the leading farmer of the Pacific coast, has a harvesting machine which requires thirty-two horses in moving.

ANNA DOYLE has determined to give up her starring days for the present, and has engaged to play in Fred Ward's company.

EVERY member of the cabinet being absent from the capital, the government is being run by assistant secretaries for the time being.

WAGY SIR GARNET WOLESELEY sailed for Egypt he was suffering from erysipelas in the face. This explains his emaciation with his head covered.

The Lady Burdett-Coutts-Burdett was arranged for the dispatch to Egypt of a small staff of nurses, with all nursing appliances, the moment their services are needed.

Yes, Queen Victoria also has a flag of her own, and she lets it flap from her yacht. Ah! I tell you boys, it's a short-sleeved and a wad political to be of much use anywhere.

ONE of the hottest campaigns for the congressional race in the Lexington, Ky., district has just begun, the contestants being J. C. Blackburn, the present incumbent, and W. C. Owens. They are stumping the district. The democrats all over Kentucky demand Blackburn's reelection.

A TIMID young lady in New Bedford, recently set up all night because there was a cockroach in her room, and she was afraid he would bite her if she went to sleep. She must have been related to the young lady who, when asked a question of a blackguard, referred to him as an African sentinel.

MRS. FLITCHER WEBSTER, now the owner of the Webster farm at Marshfield, has kindly offered to give the Webster historical society enough of the furniture of the great statesman, still in her possession, to furnish a suitable room for the society whenever they may decide upon the selection of one for future use in Boston.

It is said that ex-congressman John H.

Starn is going to buy the New York Commercial Advertiser from Hugh Hastings for Howard Carroll, the well known correspondent of the New York Tribune who is now married to Mr. Starn's daughter. The Commercial Advertiser is an evening paper, and is valued at \$50,000.

SIR JOHN ROSE, who owns one-fifth of the Canadian Pacific railway, reached St. Paul on Monday after inspecting his road and the Northern Pacific. He is described as tall, somewhat angular for the typical Englishman; and apparently about 65 years of age. He is genial in manner, of an appreciable amount of plain in his dress.

The importance of the publication of the private correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson, announced by J. R. Osgood & Co., cannot be over-estimated. As profound, fearless and original thinkers, these two men stood at the head of their respective nations, and their words have been a source of inspiration to many a man in their respective nations.

MR. W. S. GILBERT, the composer of Pinocchio, was overwhelmingly blackballed when recently proposed as a member of the Royal yacht club, though his sponsors were the duke of Edinburgh and the prince of Wales.

It is understood that Colonel Thornton's liberal party has settled its board bill and gone home. This is mainly, we say, the least of it.

COLONEL CAREY W. STILES has dissolved his connection with the Galveston News, and will take editorial control of the Fort Worth Gazette.

EDITOR FRANK EVANS, of Birmingham, declares that his town is on a boom, if he knows what a boom is, and he probably does.

SINCE Blackguard Butterworth distinguished himself, Ohio has again turned her poetic gaze upon the white house.

EDITOR GANT, of Athens, manages to keep up with the procession.

MR. DE LESSEPS'S only chance is to take his case into the courts.

STATE POLITICS.

The McIntosh county delegation will support Rufus E. Lester for congress.

The prohibitionists of Burke will make no effort this year, but they propose to carry the county two years from now.

The Monroe Advertiser thinks N. J. Hammond should be the state's senatorial candidate. He endorses A. R. Lawton, and the Madison Madisonian, Joel A. Billups.

The Dawson Journal, the Thomasville Enterprise and the Fort Valley Mirror are opposed to the rotation system in senatorial districts. In the Athens district it was disregarded.

Says the Eaton on Messenger: "Garrett wishes to spend the evening of his life on the farm. All right, Louson, you needn't have asked it. The morning, noon and night all in a lump if you wish."

Yesterday Colonel Farrow told Mr. Tom Black that Messrs. Darnell and Locke joined the syndicate in order to obtain their offices, and had pledged their support, influence and earnest efforts to the syndicate. Mr. Darnell, on hearing of the remark, stated that if such an expression from Colonel Farrow got into the papers there would be fun. He seems that war is brewing.

The Swainsboro Herald thus mentions the aspirants for legislative honors in its county: Jesse Branson, who represented Emanuel in the lower house of the last general assembly; Morris Dawson, who will, we predict, make a fine race; T. B. Felder, Sr., who is what is known in common parlance as a standing candidate; and Abraham Gault, a gentleman of very high color and very strong scent.

The three executive committees in the Rome-Cartersville senatorial district are to meet at some August 30 to discuss and, if possible, settle the local complications that has arisen. The district consists of Bartow, Floyd and Chattooga. Bartow is divided into two counties, but Colonel Woodard and Dr. Baker, both of Bartow, desire to run. It is hoped that the Rome committee will be able to adjust all differences and unite the democratic party of the district.

Mr. Stephens will be in Atlanta some time during the next week, probably next Monday. He will then meet the democratic executive committee and arrange his plans for the campaign. The services of several of the best speakers in the state have been tendered Mr. Stephens, and the programme is to be fully arranged at the meeting next week. Speakers will be assigned to different parts of the state and a vigorous campaign will be at once begun.

The democratic nominee for representative of the first district is J. B. Wolfe. The Dublin Gazette thus describes the opposition:

"The opposition in the field three candidates—Gillis Harris, Charles Perry and Jack Wilcox, all colored. We are informed that each has put out his platform and is running up a list of grievances. Harris proposes to be elected, and when he gets to the legislature he will introduce a bill to give the darkeys higher wages than the whites. Wilcox proposes to raise the price of cotton and increase the duties on four points of meat to seven and one-half cents per pound. Jack Wilcox will put in his bill to allow the darkeys a horse and buggy. This bill will be passed, and his farm will consist of four acres. On these four acres he has seven tons of corn, four of potatoes, two of cotton, three of peas and three of beans. He has cultivated this crop with an ox and mule team, and now proposes to sell out and go to the legislature."

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Starn is going to buy the New York Commercial Advertiser from Hugh Hastings for Howard Carroll, the well known correspondent of the New York Tribune who is now married to Mr. Starn's daughter. The Commercial Advertiser is an evening paper, and is valued at \$50,000.

SIR JOHN ROSE, who owns one-fifth of the Canadian Pacific railway, reached St. Paul on Monday after inspecting his road and the Northern Pacific. He is described as tall, somewhat angular for the typical Englishman; and apparently about 65 years of age. He is genial in manner, of an appreciable amount of plain in his dress.

The importance of the publication of the private correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson, announced by J. R. Osgood & Co., cannot be over-estimated. As profound, fearless and original thinkers, these two men stood at the head of their respective nations, and their words have been a source of inspiration to many a man in their respective nations.

MR. W. S. GILBERT, the composer of Pinocchio, was overwhelmingly blackballed when recently proposed as a member of the Royal yacht club, though his sponsors were the duke of Edinburgh and the prince of Wales.

It is understood that Colonel Thornton's liberal party has settled its board bill and gone home. This is mainly, we say, the least of it.

COLONEL CAREY W. STILES has dissolved his connection with the Galveston News, and will take editorial control of the Fort Worth Gazette.

EDITOR FRANK EVANS, of Birmingham, declares that his town is on a boom, if he knows what a boom is, and he probably does.

SINCE Blackguard Butterworth distinguished himself, Ohio has again turned her poetic gaze upon the white house.

EDITOR GANT, of Athens, manages to keep up with the procession.

MR. DE LESSEPS'S only chance is to take his case into the courts.

STATE POLITICS.

The McIntosh county delegation will support Rufus E. Lester for congress.

The prohibitionists of Burke will make no effort this year, but they propose to carry the county two years from now.

The Monroe Advertiser thinks N. J. Hammond should be the state's senatorial candidate. He endorses A. R. Lawton, and the Madison Madisonian, Joel A. Billups.

The Dawson Journal, the Thomasville Enterprise and the Fort Valley Mirror are opposed to the rotation system in senatorial districts. In the Athens district it was disregarded.

Says the Eaton on Messenger: "Garrett wishes to spend the evening of his life on the farm. All right, Louson, you needn't have asked it. The morning, noon and night all in a lump if you wish."

Yesterday Colonel Farrow told Mr. Tom Black that Messrs. Darnell and Locke joined the syndicate in order to obtain their offices, and had pledged their support, influence and earnest efforts to the syndicate. Mr. Darnell, on hearing of the remark, stated that if such an expression from Colonel Farrow got into the papers there would be fun. He seems that war is brewing.

The Swainsboro Herald thus mentions the aspirants for legislative honors in its county: Jesse Branson, who represented Emanuel in the lower house of the last general assembly; Morris Dawson, who will, we predict, make a fine race; T. B. Felder, Sr., who is what is known in common parlance as a standing candidate; and Abraham Gault, a gentleman of very high color and very strong scent.

The three executive committees in the Rome-Cartersville senatorial district are to meet at some August 30 to discuss and, if possible, settle the local complications that has arisen. The district consists of Bartow, Floyd and Chattooga. Bartow is divided into two counties, but Colonel Woodard and Dr. Baker, both of Bartow, desire to run. It is hoped that the Rome committee will be able to adjust all differences and unite the democratic party of the district.

Mr. Stephens will be in Atlanta some time during the next week, probably next Monday. He will then meet the democratic executive committee and arrange his plans for the campaign. The services of several of the best speakers in the state have been tendered Mr. Stephens, and the programme is to be fully arranged at the meeting next week. Speakers will be assigned to different parts of the state and a vigorous campaign will be at once begun.

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resurrection man. The literary sins, or rather unpublishes of his youth, which the world had forgotten, are brought up against his present reputation. His reputation has become great enough to excite curiosity. Unfortunately, a morbid personal curiosity has led men of letters to have taken the place, among the less educated public, of a true taste for literature. Every dullard who meddles with letters can buy the wares of the resurrection man and plume himself on being more clever than a great man was at the age of eighteen."

VENEZUELA celebrates her centenary July 23, 1882, and the arrangements have been made for an international festival beginning on that day. Which is the tenth anniversary of the birth of Bol

CIT NEWS.

THE RECORD OF CUR
RENT CAL EVENTS.

The Day's Doing table follows—The Record of the Court, the House and Senate—Capital and Commercial Events—The Record of the City and County—The Record of the State and Nation.

Real estate is an on the rise. New Holland is crowded. The market for talk has been revived. The lively state are doing a big business. The police we kept quite busy yesterday.

Pence de Leon's well patronized yesterday. The broom dr to-night will draw a big crowd.

A new sewer is being put in on Whitehall near Alabama.

The Atlanta baseball club leaves for Griffin this afternoon.

The work on electric fire alarm will be begun this week.

An interesting revival is going on at the Fifth Baptist church.

There is talk of "Ben Hill Monumental association" in Atlanta.

There was a game of billiards at the Markham house last night.

The 5th of September is the day for the senatorial convention for this district.

Trinity church social meeting this evening at 8 o'clock. Subject: "The Possibilities of Faith." All the congregation are requested to be present.

Discharge From Custody.

Bill Rogers was before Justice Pitcheford yesterday charged with assault and battery. The evidence against him was not sufficient to induce the judge to believe that he was guilty, and accordingly he was set at liberty.

Pavement Question—Schilling Adopted.

The Atlanta Cement Co. finished their first sidewalk yesterday in front of Hon. Jno. H. James's residence on Peachtree street. It is the handsome one that has been made of Portland cement and laid to last for years.

Contracts will be taken by Mr. Jas. A. Barnett, Manager at Peachtree street.

Looking for a Convict.

The police are now industriously engaged looking for Hal Garett, a ginger-colored darkey, who is wanted by the Georgia penitentiary authorities. Garett seems to be a bad individual, and has escaped from the penitentiary three times. He was serving a life sentence, and there is a reward of one hundred dollars for his capture.

A Pleasant Evening.

To-morrow night Concordia hall will be crowded with its friends and patrons. The Concordia association will present "A Quiet Family," and the cast will present the names of some of Atlanta's best amateurs. After the curtain drops upon the last scene of the last act a hop will be enjoyed by those present. An elegant supper will also be served.

Quiet in the Mountains.

The moonshiners live not being making much illicit whisky lately. There is a dearth of corn in the mountain districts that prevents the citizens from getting much of it into liquor. The growing crop will be ready soon, however, and it is expected that in a few weeks Collector Johnson's men will have all they can do in the way of destroying the stills. There have been very few seizures lately.

Preparing for Business.

Mr. Jno. Lynch, son of Jerry Lynch, the tailor, is now in New York studying the difficult art of cutting under one of the best French cutters in the city. Mr. Lynch is a young gentleman of the character and habits and will soon return to Atlanta an artist in his chosen occupation and will then become associated with his father in the mercantile tailoring business. Mr. Lynch's many friends in Atlanta wish him a pleasant sojourn in the east and an early return to Atlanta.

For Violating the Revenue Laws.

J. G. Harrington, of Cowart county, was before Commissioner Smith yesterday charged with retailing whisky without license. He was held in a bond of \$200 for his appearance before the district court. W. R. Hooper, of Hopewell, Fulton county, was before Commissioner Smith, charged with retailing and rectifying in violation of law. He was held in a bond of \$300 to answer a charge of illicit retailing. There was no evidence to show that he had rectified any whisky in violation of law.

Not Captured.

Whit Thompson, the negro who made the murderous assault upon Mr. Pope at the stockade Monday morning, is still at large. The police chased him to Goodwin's station, in DeKalb county, but there lost his trail. Late Monday night a messenger reached police headquarters and informed Chief Connolly that two gentlemen living near Goodwin's had had fired at Thompson, and it was thought wounded him, but a thorough search of that section has failed to find him. It is now known that his name is George Thompson and that there is a reward of twenty dollars for him in DeKalb county. Mr. Pope is improving.

Raiding a Tobacco Store.

About noon yesterday a horse belonging to a Mr. Green, on Decatur street, took flight in front of Elam Johnson's store and ran away. When near the corner of Decatur and Peachtree streets he kicked himself from the wagon he was drawing, and ran into Henry Beer-nann's cigar store. As he entered the store he ran against a large French glass show case, which he broke into fragments, and then kicked one of the show windows into atoms. The glass cut the horse in a horrible manner, and when he was taken home, he was found to be literally covered with blood and almost cut into halves. Mr. Beer-nann was damaged to the extent of fifty dollars.

A Broken Leg.

Night before last, about 11 o'clock, Officers Holland and Stearns found a white man lying upon the sidewalk near the corner of Spring and Walton streets, in a drunken condition. The man was not only in a drunken condition, but he was also in a violent mood. He was taken to the station house where he remained until yesterday morning when it was ascertained that his name was Scott Ray, and that his left leg was broken and fractured below the knee. Ray can give no account of himself after he began drinking and does not know how he met with the accident. His limb was attended to by Dr. E. Roach, the first ward physician.

ATLANTA'S NEW LAWYER.

A Rustic Individual Starts Upon His Legal Career—In Search of a Diploma.

Yesterday a rustic-looking fellow who was attired in a new suit of store clothes which fitted him like a shirt would fit a broom-handle, entered Burke's second-hand bookstore and asked the proprietor:

"Have you law books?"

"Yes," was Mr. Burke's reply, as in a vision of a big sale fluttered before his eyes. "Have you all the law books in one volume?" asked the rustic.

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Burke, as he began giving his customer an optical survey.

"Well, then, have you a lawyer's diploma for sale? I have just come here to practice law and want to start out in my profession all right. I have heard of persons who had bought lawyer's diplomas, and I want one. I have got plenty of money and am willing to pay any price for it." And as he spoke he exhibited a large roll of bank bills, but Mr. Burke had no second-hand diplomas, and the country youth, who came to town to be a lawyer, went out to prosecute his search further.

THE WAR ON THE DOGS.

What has Been Done by the Arabi Bey of the Dog Crusade.

Yesterday a CONSTITUTION reporter spied Mr. O'Shields, late of the dog wagon, and noticed that he was shaved as clean as a peeled onion, and was wearing a more dignified air than he had worn at any time before within the last three months.

"How are the dogs?" asked the reporter.

"I laid out the last one Saturday," replied Mr. O'Shields, somewhat mournfully, as he thought of the season of slaughter through which he has passed.

"How many graves?" asked the reporter, in a subdued tone.

"Something over fifteen hundred," replied the man whose hands were reeking with the blood of an army of canines.

"How many paid out?"

"Four hundred and fifty."

"How many escapes?"

"Sixty-three."

That was the history, short and simple of the crusade against the dog population. Over fifteen hundred canines have been caught up by the ruthless hand of the dog catcher and hurried into untimely graves, perhaps to enrich some man's garden and come back to town in the shape of roasting ears, cabbages, tomatoes, etc. A this year's Fido may be a next year's squash. Who knows?

In looking over the city and listening to the canine voices that disturb the still hours of the night it is scarcely noticeable that in addition to the regular mortality fifteen hundred dogs have gone the way of all the earth. But when it is remembered that for three months the dog catcher has been carrying "turn after turn" to the graveyard at the stockade, the figures do not seem too high. But the reign of terror is now over and the tagless dogs are assured that the wicked have ceased from troubling them. The old wagon has been put under the shed, the old gray horse has been let out to graze on the commons, and the catchers—those weather-beaten mokes who have stood the storm of popular dislike and juvenile hate for three months—have renounced the lasso, and with brand new backs and brushes, are ready to give the public a Boston shine for a nick. Truly the cruel war is over and peace and quiet reigns.

SUNFLOWER SEED.

An Aesthetic Dog Clerk's Reflections on Oscar's Emblems.

Eying the gaudy sunflower on the corner of Broad and Marietta, the gentlemanly attendant said:

"That is a fine flower, but it has not full liberty of development here. It is the Russian sunflower, the king of its species, and its stalk grows to the height of fifteen or twenty feet."

"Do tell!"

"Yes, and you never saw such crazy people as are after them. No flower yard is considered complete unless high above all the rest one of these big-faced beauties is blooming. Why am I growing this one? Well, I am raising it to order. What is known as an event in society is booked a few days hence. The young men in the case are desirous of having one in the bridal chamber as a surprise to his fair one, she being passionately fond of them. He told me his plight some weeks ago, and I undertook to supply the remedy."

"Do many young ladies call for seed?"

"Well, yes, but I must say that as a rule they are not so very young. Sixteen to twenty-four do not seem to take to the esthetic emblem, but as the lady advances in years from twenty-five to thirty, her desire to cover up the ravages of time by cultivating esthetic tastes becomes positively alarming. When a girl is in the first blush of maidenhood she knows of no sweeter flower than herself, but when the great world of eligible young men rush by and leave her stumbling along among the mileposts of life, she begins to read books on science and moral philosophy, she bridges her nose with gold-rimmed eye-glasses in order to look interesting, and such little diversions as shooting her latest sunflower to a lingering young man are to her a blessed relief. Sometimes, however, a young miss will sell me out pretty badly."

"How so?"

"Not long since a charming little trick of a girl came in and asked about sunflower seed. 'Ah, I musted to myself, there is where beauty and estheticism may properly meet.' Ten cents, she said, says I. With a sweet smile she told me to wrap up and send out three pounds. What a flower-yard you must have!" I said in surprise. "Oh, I just want to feed it to the birds," she replied, and thus my magnificent dream of a two-acre sunflower patch was doomed to destruction."

"You had better luck the next time, perhaps?"

"Not much better. A prudish looking old maid stepped in directly after, and I thought I could read sunflower in her eye. 'What kind of seed have you?' she inquired. 'The Russian, madam.' 'I like Swedish turnips best,' said she. 'Haven't you got some of that kind of seed real cheap?' With a heavy heart I went into the turnip seed packages and gave her what she wanted at 75 cents per pound."

THE BRILLIANT BLAZE.

Atlanta's Electric Light Company Will Begin Work at Once.

The action of the council Monday night in granting the Electric Light company the right to erect poles for their wires was freely discussed upon the streets yesterday and met with general approbation.

It was not known until the Messrs. Hass attached to the names to the petition who composed the company, and for the purpose of acquainting the public with the details and plans of these gentlemen, a CONSTITUTION representative visited them yesterday.

Mr. Jacob Haas and Mr. Aaron Haas were found at their place of business, on Alabama street, and to the former the reporter remarked:

"Who compose the company in this city?"

"Wherever you are is my name," was his reply. "As the Brush Electric Light and Power company of Atlanta, and although the company has not been organized, all of its stock has been taken for some time. The stockholders are Jacob Haas, Aaron Haas, J. G. Haas, J. H. Haas and Sol L. Haas, of Atlanta, and the Brush Electric company, of Cleveland, Ohio. The stock amounts to \$10,000, fifty-two per cent of which is in this city."

"When will an organization be effected?"

"The papers have all been prepared for some weeks, and as soon as the superior court for Fulton county convenes the application for a charter will be submitted."

"At once. The machinery is here, and until we secure our charter the business will be conducted as a partnership affair."

"What money cost is \$25,000, and we do not intend to allow that money to lay idle, consequently you may look for the suspended lights in a short while."

"What streets will your wires traverse?"

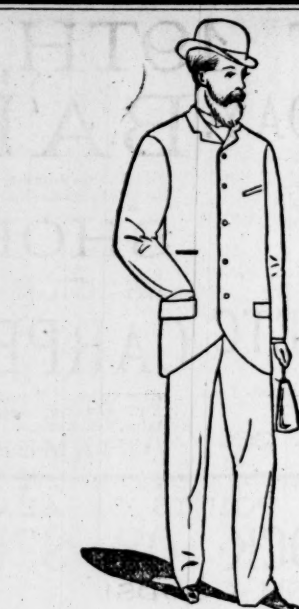
"Wherever our patrons want us. So far as the Kimball house and Markham house have subscribed. We also have subscribers on Marietta, Whitehall, Peachtree, Decatur and Alabama streets; and of course we will have others on these streets."

"So far you have only individuals as subscribers. What about the streets?"

"The city, you know, owns quite a percent of the gas stock, and of course we do not expect it to subscribe at present. But we do believe that persons residing in the suburbs where there are no gas mains will call for the electric light. However, we hope to gradually widen our field until we light every street in Atlanta."

"When will you begin work?"

"Yes, we do. Our poles have been purchased and the smallest detail has been perfected. Mr. C. W. Callister, of the Brush electric company, is here now and will superintend the erection of the wires. He is engaged today in finding a suitable place for the poles. Mr. C. F. Coleman, the night superintendent of the Atlanta cotton factory company, has been engaged as our electrician. But suppose you see Dr. Avery, the agent of the

OUR ENTIRE STOCK
OF

SUMMER CLOTHING

AT COST,

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1ST

FOR CASH.

JAMES A. ANDERSON & CO.,

41 Whitehall Street.

aug 23 1882—top col 7p

Brush Electric company, of Cleveland, Ohio, who is now at the Markham house."

This suggestion was taken for its worth and in a few seconds the fabricator asked Dr. Avery where their plant in this city would be located.

"At the Atlanta elevator building," was his reply. "We will establish one station there, and from that point all wires will radiate. No subscriber will be bothered in any manner."

EXCEPT TO PAY HIS BILLS MONTHLY, as we rent everything and sell nothing. The lamps will be attended to daily by employees of the company, and will be ready for use whenever desired. The present prospect is that the plant already provided will be subscribed for long before it can be put into operation. The plant consists of one steam engine one hundred horse-power, one dynamo electric machine, one current regulator, forty electric lamps, cut-outs and other safety appliances. Additional dynamo machines and lights will be supplied as the demand increases."

"What is your dynamo electric machine like?"

"It consists essentially of a ring armature upon which are wound twelve coils of insulated wire. This armature is forced to revolve about a fixed metal support on the base of the machine. Thus a light in a burning lamp, from which the current is led by wires to the current regulator, the office of which is to adjust the strength of the current to the every varying demands of the lamp circuit. From the regulator wires run to the lamps, which are placed wherever needed. This current regulator is peculiar to the Brush system and is invaluable with reference to safety, economy and efficiency of the light."

"What is a 'cut-out'?"

"It is an arrangement placed outside of the building, by means of which the current may be diverted from the building without breaking the circuit. Thus a light in a burning building can be shut off instantly without effecting lights beyond it or the balance of the circuit."

"How many companies have you organized in the south?"

"Let's see. I have organized one in Memphis with \$500,000 capital stock; Louisville, \$100,000; Nashville, \$100,000; Chattanooga, \$100,000; Knoxville, \$100,000; Montgomery, \$100,000; Mobile, \$100,000; Savannah, \$100,000 and Columbus, \$100,000, and each of these companies find the experiment a paying one."

"How about fires?"

"You mean liability. I have never heard of but two fires due to electric lights, and in both cases the wires were not properly strung. From the reports of the boards of fire commissioners of the cities of Albany, Cleveland, Boston, Buffalo, and London, England, the following data referring to fires and their causes, during 1881, is taken:

Albany.—Caused by lamps: 28; matches: 9; gas jet setting fire to curtain: 6; gas jet setting fire in stove window: 2; gas jet, ignition of 1. None reported as from electric light.

Cleveland.—Total alarms, 479. Causes: Gasoline, 22; coal oil, 9; lamps, 3; gas ignition, 6. None reported as from electric light.

London.—Causes of use of lamps, 5; explosion of gas, 6; leaky pipe, gas, 1; gas jet setting fire to curtains, 13; upsetting of lamps, 13; breaking of lamps, 33; matches, 79. None reported as from electric light.

London.—Lamps, 12; gas explosions, 7; gas jet, 3; matches, 6. None reported as from electric light.

London.—Candles, 149; gas, 210; lamps, 149, and matches, 161. Total number of fires from all causes, 1,361. None reported as from electric light.

Out of thirteen hundred and ninety-six fires in New York in one year, seventy-five were caused by gas lights in store windows, ninety-nine by leakage of pipes and meters, one hundred and twelve by kerosene oil and four hundred and thirty-nine by matches, and none by electric lights."

"Beyond a question. It is, in fact, artificial daylight, and when its pure radiance has supplanted the sickly glare of gas in our shops, offices and drawing-rooms, we shall virtually be living in a longer day. None would profit more from the change than the toilers in dark and dismal factories. Hence the shareholder in an electric light company, when pocketing the handsome dividend, would feel that it had been well earned by the practical philanthropy of benefiting his fellows of every degree."

GEORGIA EDUCATION.

A Well Known Educator Makes Some Free Criticism Favorable and Adverse.

Among the attendants at the three teachers institutes now in progress in Georgia has been Mr. J. H. Smart, who, under the democratic administration of the state, has been president of the National Teachers' association. He has been for twenty-two years actively engaged in various educational enterprises. He passed through Atlanta yesterday, and a representative of the CONSTITUTION meeting him asked what had been the result of his observations in Georgia. Said he: "The educational men of the north regard Georgia as the empire state of the south, as the most progressive state, not only in material prosperity but in

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All kinds, INGRAINS, Etc., Etc., Etc.,

and is selling them at prices which are unapproachable by any house in the United States.

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Crumb Cloths all sizes. Mosquito Nets. Lambrequins made in all designs and of any material. Dado Shades in latest designs. Ottomans, Adjustable Cornices, Mattresses, Scotch Holland, all widths and colors.

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Parties contemplating furnishing their houses this fall will save money and study their own interests by calling at

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education. I am sure this estimate is correct. I was prepared when I came here to visit to these institutes to find a condition and to see good work, but the condition and the work are better than I expected. The three Georgia institutes are in all, save the matter of attendance, above the average of the institutes in the north, with all their experience, notwithstanding this is the first year of the work in Georgia. Some of the instruction has been superior. The enthusiasm of the teachers I have never seen surpassed. The institutes began on the first of August, and the teachers seem determined to continue them to the end of the month. The interest and attention on their part is remarkable, and this is quite as true of the colored as of the white teachers. The evening lectures have been attended by the citizens as well as the teachers, showing an interest on the part of the people generally. Georgia is alive with the spirit of progress in respect to public schools.

"What is the necessity for these institutes?"

"Well, we discover that teaching is a profession—or ought to become a profession. Experience shows that something besides academic training is necessary to make a teacher. The finest scholars do not make the best teachers. Our colleges do not, as a rule, give special attention to methods of instruction, especially to that adapted to primary schools. They cannot well do so and do the other work that is expected of them. The teacher must study the science of teaching. Scholarship is requisite, but something else is requisite also. A teacher must know how to organize. He must know how to arrange a course of study suited for the capacity of his pupils. He must be instructed in discipline. He must know how to avoid doing mischief with the children and how to secure the cooperation of parents. A teacher ought to know something of the best means of improving the teachers and thus of benefiting the children. A teacher must not be permitted to learn his business in the school room at the expense of the children. In Indiana each county superintendent is required to hold an institute each year. The teachers in each township are also required to meet for institute instruction one day in each month. We thus have ninety-two county institutes and four or five thousand township institutes. The state pays the bills. In my opinion it is

money wisely expended. In no other way could it be spent for better advantage to the children."

"What will be the result of these institutes in Georgia?"

"They will, I am sure, have a directly beneficial result on the schools taught by the teachers who attend. I think that the direct result will be worth ten times the cost of the institutes. The teachers will go hence to tell of the good things they have heard and thus begin a great missionary work. If another series of these institutes is held next year you will see three thousand teachers in attendance, provided they are held at suitable times and places, and have enough money to properly equip them for their work."

"Then you think the institutes ought to be kept up?"

"By all means. It is a step which marks the beginning of a new era in Georgia. If this work is energetically pushed the money spent for public education will yield a far richer return than it now does."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean that it is evident that many of your public school teachers are inexperienced. While they are doing good work and earning their money, they can easily be trained to do better work and earn more money."

"What do you think are the educational needs of Georgia?"

"They do not demand any change of the present school law. The system has been admirably constructed. The machine is a good one. What you need is more fuel. I answer this question because you ask me. You will not get better schools by tinkering of your school law. You only need that better administration of it which can be secured by a wise expenditure of money."

"Is there any other thing Georgia needs to improve her educational facilities?"

"I am somewhat loth to tell Georgians what they ought to do, but I am quite sure your state needs a thoroughly equipped state normal school. This opinion will, I am sure, be endorsed by the educational men all over the country."

"What do you think of the colored departments of the institutes?"

"I found that while they were organized separately they were given exactly the same instruction, and by the same instructors as the white. They seemed to be intensely interested, and I was surprised at the progress they are making. I think I have seen among the people of Georgia a disposition to treat the negro man with even handed justice in respect to his educational facilities."

"What is the public sentiment at the north on the question of national aid to education?"

"The educational men of the north are a unit in favor of it."

"How do they want it used?"

"They are almost unanimously opposed to any dual system of schools. They think the money ought to be used under the direction of state organizations already existing. They have seen so much and know so much of it. Or that they are willing to trust the eight or nine hundred thousand dollars Georgia would receive under the pending bill in his hands with assurance that every dollar would be honestly and prudently used for the purposes intended."

"How have you enjoyed your visit to Georgia?"

"Very much. The weather has been delightful, much cooler than in New York. The people are friendly. I have met at the hands of the teachers and the people generally, has been highly gratifying to me. I hope I have done some good. I trust I have done no harm."

Weak muscles and nerves, sluggishness of thought and inactivity, cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

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the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and desirous of obtaining good and reliable agents in every town and county in the above named States, References required. Address all inquiries to J. B. MORGAN, 31 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

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